

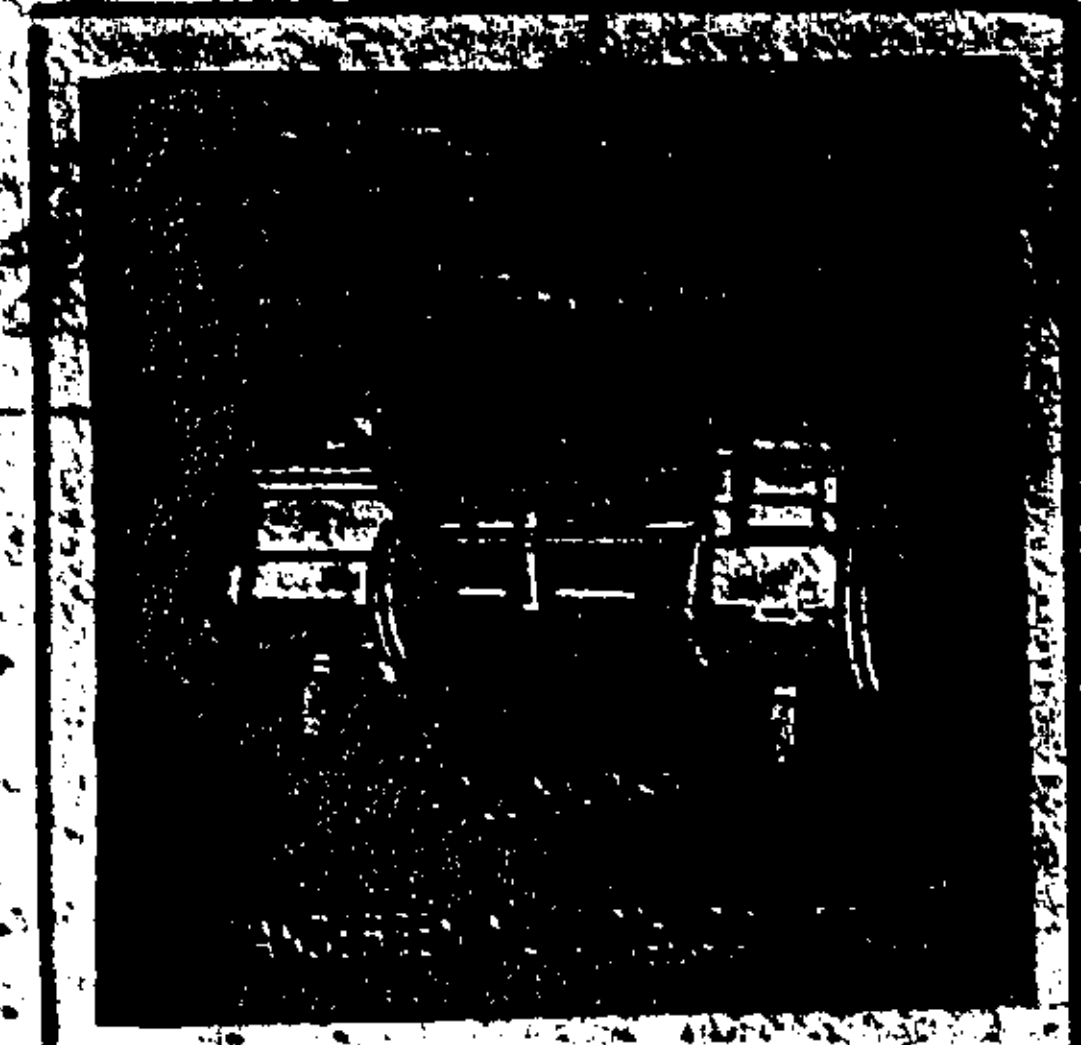


The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

REPORTED FORMATION OF SOVIET BY POLES.

Berlin, August 14.
The Commander of the Fourth Bolshevik Army has informed a German pressman that a Polish Soviet was formed at Bielostock on July 30 and will proceed to Warsaw and after the capture of the capital will conclude peace with the Soviet on a basis of self-determination.
The *Lokot Anzeiger* reports that the Poles are restoring the ex-German fortresses at Grandenz and Thorn, organising for resistance on the Vistula line.

NEW ENTENTE NEEDED.

London, August 15.
Mr. Garvin, writing in the *Observer*, says the French action towards General Wrangel has made it impossible for Britain to go to actual war on any issue connected with Poland and almost thrown the whole East European game into Lenin's hands. The Entente must be revised and there must be a union of freedom and goodwill. The recent relationship has been a union of fetters.

DIRECT ACTION CONDEMNED.

London, August 15.
The Socialist, Mr. Hyndman, speaking at a meeting of the National Socialist Party, said he did not believe in direct action because people who would not go to the ballot would not go to the barricade.

THE POLISH RETREAT.

Berlin, August 15.
It is reported that the Poles have evacuated Soldau.

POLISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR MINSK.

London, August 15.
The *Weekly Dispatch* correspondent at Warsaw says the Polish delegates left for Minsk on the morning of August 14.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT HOME.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

London, August 16.
The *Weekly Dispatch* confirms fears of growing unemployment. It has collected information from industrial centres and says the Liverpool shipbuilding outlook is most gloomy. Dockers and the electrical trades are already badly affected. Thousands are without work. Similar reports are given from Hull, Burnley and South Wales.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE DISPERSES.

London, August 15.
A number of Overseas Bishops are returning from the Lambeth Conference by the s.s. *Aquitania* to-day.

MAYOR OF CORK A HUNGER-STRIKER.

London, August 15.
The Lord Mayor of Cork, who has been arrested, is hunger-striking.

GERMAN MINERS' CONDITIONS.

Paris, August 14.
The Allied Commission is meeting at Essen forthwith to investigate the means of improving the German miners' conditions, in accordance with the Spa Coal Protocol.

PLAGUE IN PARIS.

Paris, August 13.
Four cases of bubonic plague with one death are reported. It is hoped to prevent the spread of the disease.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SINGAPORE WATER SHORTAGE.

Singapore, August 14.
At a meeting of the Municipal Commission it was reported that despite the rain the water position is a matter for anxiety. Shipping supplies are restricted. A town improvement expert has drafted a bill for a wide scheme.

INDIAN COAL RESTRICTIONS.

Singapore, August 14.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

STEAMER SINKS AT PENANG.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

Singapore, August 15.
The steamer *Stephan* has sunk at Penang whilst bound for Sumatra. Nineteen were drowned. The survivors have been taken to Sabang.

EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

HOLLAND WANTS A MANDATE.

Singapore, August 15.
A wire from the Hague says Holland has requested permission to partake in the mandates of the ex-German Colonies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SURRENDERED GERMAN SHIPS.

New York, August 13.
According to present plans the surrendered German warships will be sent to the Atlantic at full speed with rudders jammed and sunk by torpedoes and guns of the American fleet.

NEW LOAN FOR PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, August 13.
The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposal of a domestic loan of 60,000 conto to meet immediate needs of the Treasury.

AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S DEATH.

London, August 12.
The American sportsman and breeder, the millionaire Mr. Walter Winans, was driving in a race in Essex when he suddenly collapsed and fell off the buggy before the horse could be stopped. He was picked up dead.

AMERICAN EXPERT FOR WARSAW.

Washington, August 13.
It is announced that Mr. Robbins, the Government expert in Near Eastern affairs, accompanies Mr. Gibson to Warsaw. He will sail as soon as possible.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL CORGAS.

New York, August 13.
The remains of Surgeon-General Corgas from England have been landed and were received by a military guard of honour. The General's youngest brother draped the coffin with the American flag after which it was borne from the landing stage through a lane of Army Welfare workers for conveyance to Washington.

AMERICA'S DEAD.

London, August 13.
The Belgian steamer *Groningen*, chartered by the United States Government, has arrived at Glasgow to receive the bodies of American soldiers buried in Scotland in war-time for re-burial in their native places. Many bodies have been exhumed in various parts of the west of Scotland, notably at Islay and other western islands where hundreds lost their lives through the sinking of a transport.

FAR EASTERN SHIPBUILDING.

London, August 13.
The *Times* publishes interesting impressions on shipbuilding conditions abroad of Mr. James French, Chief Surveyor of Lloyd's Register, a North American who has returned to London from New York via the Pacific and the Far East.

In the course of Mr. French's visit to Japanese shipyards he noted the adaptation to the changed conditions, and mentions the busyness at old-established establishments where fine cargo vessels were being built. He refers to other excellent new yards most of which, however were feeling a general falling off in the demand for tonnage. He touches on the excellent work of the Hongkong yards and the good repairing facilities at Singapore.

VISCOUNT CHINDA.

London, August 13.
Viscount Chinda had the honour of luncheon with their Majesties.

NEW AMERICAN NAVAL ATTACHE.

Washington, August 12.
Rear Admiral Albert Niblack has been appointed Naval Attache to the United States Embassy in London.

CHICAGO BALLOON RACES.

New York, August 12.
There are eleven entrants for the International Balloon Races on September 11th and October 23rd which are being held at Chicago instead of Indianapolis owing to the inability to secure the necessary gas.

SUGAR CRISIS.

Buenos Aires, August 13.
In consequence of speculation in sugar, the Government is seeking power to expropriate 200,000 tons for distribution at reduced prices.

FOREIGN LEGION.

Paris, August 13.
The famous Foreign Legion is reinforcing its ranks. It has considerably widened its scope by the formation of regiments of foreign cavalry and artillery and a foreign engineers' battalion.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, August 2.

Considering the exciting times in which we have just lived through, the dearth of news is amazing. The victory won by the troops of General Wu Pei-fu is being consolidated. His own forces have moved closer to the capital. Several of Chang Tso-lin's detachments are already in the city. The Anfu regime is at an end. As an organisation the Frontier Defence Force has practically disappeared. Its units which were in the neighbourhood of Peking have withered away, by absorption, and the only complete division is that located at Tsinanfu under General Ma Liang, who, it can be imagined, is not feeling very comfortable surrounded as he is by enemies. Thus has come to a miserable end the army which was established by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui three years ago for the express purpose of participating in the world war and which more than any other thing has been responsible for the continued dissension between the North and the South.

As was to be expected the mandate restoring Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu to their former ranks and honours was followed by a "punishment" mandate ordering the punishment of prominent Anfuites. The original list of such bad characters contained fourteen names, but intercession resulted in four being eliminated, while at the request of the President himself Tsao Ju-lin, was spared. In this connection there has been much discussion concerning the Legations being used as places of asylum for these men, who are so badly wanted when the agents of justice as it is being administered in the capital these days, but the British, American and French Legations made their positions clear and have even gone to the extent of advising their nationals against harbouring wanted Chinese. The exits from the Legation Quarter are now being watched by increased guards of police, who have alongside them a board containing the photographs of the eight wanted men while a powerful acetylene light has been swung over the board at each exit to enable the watchers to study the features of all who leave the Legation Quarter.

It seems tolerably certain that General Chin Yuong-peng will come back as acting premier and that his temporary cabinet—for it will be of a temporary nature pending understanding with the South—will be announced this week. Chow Tsz-chi will most likely be minister of Finance and Yeh Kung-cho Minister of Communications. The new party is said to be in favour of the abolition of the tuchun system and the division of the country in four military inspectorships with a decreased force. If this should involve disbandment of troops on a large scale it will be all to the good, provided the civil authority is able to control it, but if it means the continuation of government by military satraps then it offers little improvement upon the existing system.

As a matter of fact, there is no little divergence of opinion as to how national reconstruction should be attempted. Wu Pei-fu wishes to call a national convention, but then Wu is only a divisional commander and not a great man like Chang Tso-lin, whose ideas are not yet quite clear to the public if they are to himself. His proceedings will be watched with considerable uneasiness.

Peking's walls undoubtedly saved the city from looting by the defeated and dispersed soldiers of the Anfu forces, and it is hoped that they will save the city from attacks by a more insidious enemy. Cholera has broken out among General Wu Pei-fu's troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

EUROPEANS ORDERED TO HAIPHONG.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

A correspondent writes us from Haiphong under date of August 7th, giving news of an attempted native rising in Indo-China. He says:—
"It appears that some days ago the Police here found four cases of bombs, and upon investigation discovered that the Annamites of this town, and some of the surrounding provinces had arranged to rise, seize the Residency, Police Stations and Arsenal, and drive the Europeans out of the country. This plot was given away, so I am told, by a traitor who informed the Police that the ringleaders, and those who made the bombs, were Annamites who had worked in France, assisted by some Chinese."

"The situation was considered sufficiently serious on Wednesday for the Police to order all Europeans living in Dossan, the watering-place, to come and stop in Haiphong for the night. As far as I know, things are quiet at present; but I hear that there is likely to be trouble in a few days."

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The following is a translation of the official note issued by the Resident Superior of Tonkin in connection with the above:—
"Some rumours relative to the execution of conspiracies in several of the provinces have excited the lively interest of the population. In consequence the administration of the protectorate have arrested a number of persons who are quite isolated in their actions, their object being to raise disorder in several districts."

"The malefactors were equipped with explosive machines which however could not be effective being of most rudimentary manufacture. Most severe measures have been immediately taken, which have led to the arrest of a number of individuals who have been handed over for the carrying out of justice. In the various districts where the arrests were made, the native population manifested much astonishment that they were completely left in ignorance of the acts or intentions of the arrested individuals. It is permitted to state that not a single corps of soldiers or force of Police have taken part in these happenings. There does not exist therefore in the mind of the population any fear that the public peace will be disturbed."

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. TAIKOO.

This match was played on Saturday, and after a most exciting contest the Civil Service won by two points. The details are not to hand.

menace to the city, but action is being taken by the diplomats, foreign doctors and the Chinese authorities to combat the disease. It is proposed that intelligent non-commissioned officers from the foreign troops be loaned to the Chinese in order to instruct them in the matter of field sanitation, which of course is entirely absent and is responsible for the outbreak.

To talk about the weather after all this seems trifling, but it should be known that the second fu has brought an intensity of heat which has prostrated many and has been in fact responsible for several deaths. The venerable Dr. Tenney is quoted as saying that the present heat is the greatest he has ever experienced. It certainly made travelling a thing to be avoided.

Though the city gates are still closed, being opened periodically to admit food, etc., the food question is not so serious as it was.

HAIPHONG NEWS.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

An occasional correspondent, writing from Haiphong, says:—
French people here say that last month America offered to buy the colony of Tonkin, and that their offer was received favourably by the French Government; but an energetic speech by Deputy Sarraut, formerly Governor-General of Indo-China, opened people's eyes to the richness of the Colony and they decided not to agree to America's terms.

House rent is very cheap here, averaging from \$30 to \$40 for a 3 or 5-roomed house in a good locality, with electricity, etc.

The Government has sternly repressed profiteering. One Chinaman who started raising his rents was fined \$1,000 and deported for a year. There are some very wealthy Chinese here who own many houses, and I was told by some of them a short time ago that they intended to sell up and invest in Hongkong, where nobody will interfere with them, if they raise their rents.

"BLACK CATS."

KOWLOON OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

That the Kowloon Cricket Club has rightly sensed public desire by arranging periodical open-air concerts was amply demonstrated on Saturday night, when the "Black Cats" made their second appearance. There was a very large gathering present, computed at well over eight hundred people. The show was, on the whole, an excellent one, and it was made all the more pleasing by the appearance of the Wiltshire Battalion's orchestra, whose contributions were exceedingly well rendered and much appreciated by all present.

Of course, Lena and Tado were the outstanding "cats," and they did very much to keep things going, both in individual turns and together. "Lena and a Mooney Box" was very happily done, whilst Tado as "an Arcadian dare-devil" was decidedly funny. Incidentally, close on a dozen of the evening's items were Tado's own composition, and these fully demonstrated the versatility of Mr. Miles, who is certainly a man with "ideas." The other members of the party also did well, Kenneth's tenor solos in particular being much enjoyed.

The only fault to be found was that there were rather too many repetitions, some of these being by no means the best items of the little company's previous programme. However, that is a matter that can easily be remedied, and we do not doubt that at future appearances the "Black Cats" will be well worth hearing. They have talent—and that's the main thing after all.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 2½d.

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TO-MORROW.

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THE HONGKONG THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

A CHINESE BANKRUPTCY.

CREDITORS TAKE CHARGE.

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was held on Saturday, before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz. Only one case was down for hearing, the affairs of the Tsun Hing Hong, an import and export concern of Bonham Strand West, giving rise to an unusual application. Mr. H. L. Denny appeared for a number of creditors and Mr. A. H. Crew for a woman creditor named Pung Luming, and others.

Mr. Crew made application for the appointment of a different or an additional trustee to two appointed by some of the creditors, expressing preference for a European trustee.

Mr. Crew explained that the debtor firm had been in financial difficulty for some months. Some time in March last a small body of Hongkong creditors representing \$120,000 worth of debts, took possession of the firm's premises and proceeded to run the business and collect the assets. They then filed a bankruptcy petition and appointed two of themselves as trustees. They collected certain accounts of money and spent some without consulting the outside creditors at all. This fact came to the knowledge of his clients, certain Canton creditors, whose interests were apparently not being looked after. They desired a European trustee to act with the other two. They made representations and His Lordship made an interim receiving order appointing Mr. Seth as Interim Receiver. Mr. Seth had thoroughly gone into the affairs of the firm and the information given him (Mr. Crew) was that the debtor firm had assets in the shape of book debts amounting to \$100,000. Of this, possibly \$50,000 would have to be wiped off, leaving about a lakh. The firm's liabilities were \$282,000, and he, Mr. Crew, represented creditors whose debts roughly amounted to nearly \$80,000. After the interim receiving order was made, application was made by the Interim Receiver, under the order the Court gave him, to the creditors who were running this business to hand over the business to him and disclose the assets they had collected. Application in particular was made to a firm one of whose people was appointed one of the two trustees. At first they answered that no assets had been realised, but they were pressed further. They insisted in their denial and eventually Mr. Seth had to go to the Official Receiver, and through him, as officer of the Court, applied to a Chinese Bank for full particulars. They found that \$15,000 had been collected, which the creditors mentioned had paid into their own accounts. He did not say it was done with a view to misappropriation but the Canton creditors were justified in feeling that their interests would not be looked after unless they had an independent trustee. For two months the debtor firm's business had been run by a small ring of seven firms.

Mr. Denny: Seventy-seven firms. Mr. Crew: Mr. Denny says 77 firms in a very lordly way; but many of them are represented by debts of twenty or thirty dollars—merely trifles. Mr. Denny said his clients represented a majority of both creditors and debts. Mr. Crew: That is no reason. Your Lordship has absolute discretion in appointing a trustee. Mr. Denny: If a resolution is passed, unless there is due reason the Court should not interfere. Mr. Crew said there was a precedent for his application. He recalled the case of the Wing Hong Hong some years ago, in which he represented 5% and Mr. Davis 95% of the liabilities. He objected to the two trustees then appointed, asked for a European trustee to act with them, and Mr. Seth was appointed by the Chief Justice. Mr. Seth had gone away, unfortunately.

His Lordship: If I appoint one are you prepared to take him with the others? Mr. Denny: No, my Lord. His Lordship: I think I can appoint him instead of the others if I choose.

Mr. Denny: It is shown that they do not give satisfaction. His Lordship: One way out is to appoint the Official Receiver. Mr. Denny had no objection. Mr. Crew pointed out that Mr. Denny's first objection was mainly on the ground of expense. His two trustees would work for nothing, whereas the Official Receiver would cost even more than an outside European trustee.

Mr. Denny: There has been a large meeting of creditors. They have done what is required and

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 13.

The resolutions of the Lambeth Conference, whose report is being published to-morrow, advocate immediate steps to urge the principles of the League of Nations upon the world and to declare that the peace of the world no less than Christian principle demands the admission of Germany and other nations into the League at the earliest moment. Other resolutions call on the supporters of the League of Nations to set their faces against injustice to native races, particularly with reference to tenure of land, forced labour, the liquor trade, morphia in China and other abuses, and protest against colour prejudice as gravely imperilling the peace of the future. Another resolution, prospective to reunion, expresses disapproval of the general schemes of intercommunion or exchange of pulpits, believing they might imperil the attainment of the ideal.

Commenting on the appeal mentioned in the Lambeth Conference report, the "Times" expresses the opinion that the missionary dioceses of the Anglican Church will make the first move in the direction of reunion with non-Episcopal Churches, as the problems there are most acute. They have been considered on the spot and all parties concerned have already declared their desire for reunion in various conferences. It says the ground has already been largely prepared in South India, and it is anticipated that the Christian Churches there will seek to respond to the appeal without delay. Similar though slower progress may be looked for in Canada, Australia, China and elsewhere.

GREEK PREMIER'S ESCAPE.

Paris, Aug. 12.

A determined attempt was made to assassinate M. Venizelos at the Gare du Lyon station. M. Venizelos was entering a train when two men fired at him. The first fired three shots without hitting him, whereupon the second emptied all five chambers of his revolver wounding M. Venizelos. It is believed only slightly. The assailants were seized and arrested.

Paris, Aug. 13.

The noonday bulletins show that only two bullets hit M. Venizelos, whereof one caused merely a graze and did not lodge. The other split into four fragments, which lodged in the armpit. They have been extracted under radiographic control. The patient's condition is most satisfactory and it is hoped he will be enabled to leave hospital in three days.

THE REHABILITATION OF TURKEY.

Paris, Aug. 14.

An agreement has been concluded between Britain, France and Italy, regarding the delimitation of zones of occupation in Asia Minor.

Later.

The object of the Asia Minor agreement is to assist Turkey in the development of its resources and the reorganisation of its administrative services. It stipulates that the contracting parties shall be equally represented on all international commissions. Turkey also defines the terms of working the Anatolian railways. A portion of the Bagdad railway is included in Turkish territory.

SEAMEN WANT A WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

Brussels, Aug. 12.

The Inter-Allied Seamen's Conference adopted the Belgian delegation's motion in favour of a general strike of seamen, with the object of obtaining an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week, with the French group's amendment in favour of submitting the question to a commission composed equally of shipowners and seamen before launching the strike movement. The motion and amendment were passed practically unanimously with the exception of the American delegates.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Paris, Aug. 13.

Doubts continue to be expressed regarding M. Deschanel's health. An official statement is demanded. It is reported that M. Millerand possesses a document proving that M. Deschanel is unable to resume his functions. On the contrary the "Petit Parisien" says that a highly placed personage had a long interview with M. Deschanel and declared he was in perfect health.

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

Washington, Aug. 13.

The Customs intercepted a parcel from Soviet Russia to M. Martens, the so-called Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States, containing over a hundred diamonds, believed to be part of the famous Russian Crown Jewels.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

London, Aug. 13.

Interviewed by the "Daily Mail," the Oil Controller, Sir John Cadman, indicated that there will be no nationalisation of the Mesopotamian oilfields, which will be worked by British competitive concerns, paying royalties earmarked for the benefit of Mesopotamia. According to present plans the oil will be carried by pipe-lines to the Mediterranean through Syria. France has already consented thereto.

they much prefer their own trustees. It being a Chinese firm and all the business being Chinese they don't wish to have any special European Receiver at all; but they are perfectly willing that anyone, either the Official Receiver or anyone out of these 77 firms (which include Chinese banks and large export houses, 77 of them whose debts may be small but who are big firms in a big way of business) should be appointed; but they want someone who will take

an interest and they prefer a creditor. In this case the partners of the debtor firm have disappeared. The safe downstairs had to be cut open with an acetylene burner. The books were gone and we don't doubt we shall soon have an action against one of the partners.

His Lordship intimated that he would appoint the Official Receiver, to act alone, unless the parties came to terms by today, when he will hear them further in chambers.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN DEFENCE OF MANNIX.

Tennessee, Aug. 13.

The Senate has ratified the Women's Suffrage Amendment, Tennessee being the thirty-sixth State to vote in favour of the measure. The necessary authorization for the constitutional amendment is thereby obtained.

U.S. WOMEN VOTERS.

London, Aug. 12.

Ten Australasian Archbishops and Bishops just returned to England from Rome have published a protest against the treatment of Archbishop Mannix as an insult to him and an indignity to all Catholics in Australasia. They declare they are in a position to deny the statement that Mannix has been censured by the Pope.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK ARRESTED.

London, Aug. 13.

The military raided Cork City Hall last evening during a sitting of the Sinn Fein Court. Eleven were arrested, including the Lord Mayor.

GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA.

London, Aug. 13.

Sir Horace Archer Byatt has been appointed Governor of the Tanganyika territory.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, Aug. 12.

The Franco-Belgian military chiefs have signed an agreement settling the general lines of a defensive alliance between the two countries. The political and economic questions remain to be considered.

MINERS WAGES AGAIN.

London, Aug. 12.

The National Miners' Conference decided to ballot on the question of a strike in connection with the demand for increased wages, arising out of the Government's recent refusal to entertain their claims.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 21.

Middlesex beat Nottingham by nine wickets. Surrey beat Lancashire by 221. Leicester beat Derby by an innings and fourteen runs. Hampshire beat Essex and Yorkshire beat Sussex were drawn.

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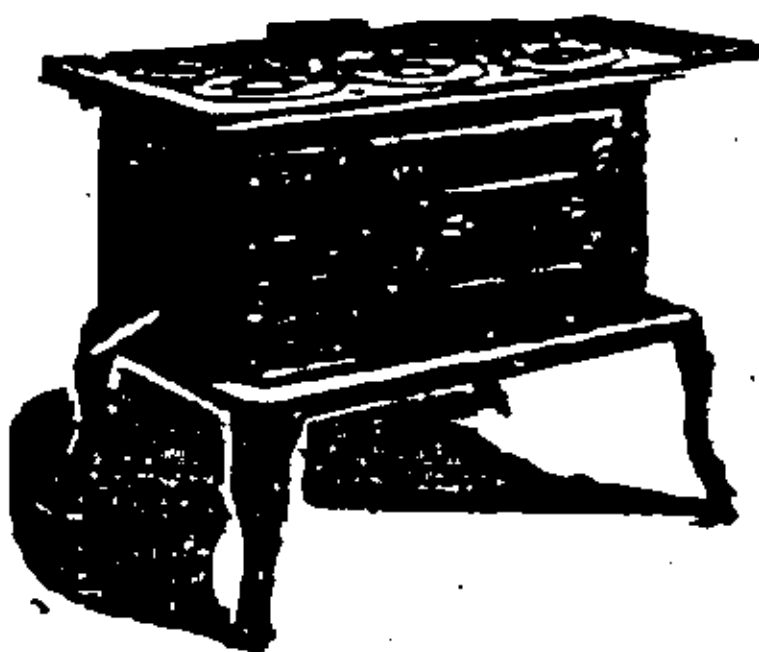
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-POLISH QUESTION.

London, Aug. 12.

His Majesty has postponed his visit to Scotland in consequence of the seriousness of the political situation.
Reuter learns that every effort is being made by the British and French Governments to come to agreement. There is every prospect that a satisfactory solution will be reached. In the event of difficulty Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will probably meet M. Millerand at Boulogne during the week-end.

London, Aug. 13.

There is general public anxiety in London and Paris to do the best to assist the Governments to repair the breach of Anglo-French relations. M. Millerand, speaking at Noyon, declared the allies were united and would remain united. There were inevitable divergencies, due to national characteristics, but the union would continue which was forged and wrought by severe trials.

A high French official, interviewed by Reuter in Paris, declared that both Governments should take steps to avoid such misunderstandings.

It is generally hoped that Reuter's revelation will have the effect of preventing isolated action like France's in future.

Washington, Aug. 12.

Diplomatic circles consider the State Department's note on the Polish situation had a threefold purpose, firstly to give moral support to Poland, secondly to appeal to the masses in Russia to throw off the Bolshevik yoke and establish a constitutional Government, and thirdly to influence other nations in recognising the Bolsheviks. While no specific mention of the Japanese occupation of Siberia is made it is generally believed Mr. Cady referred to Japanese forces in his allusion to favouring the withdrawal of foreign troops from Russian territory.

Washington, Aug. 14.

Although there is little doubt that America's sympathies incline towards Wrangel, the Government will probably withhold recognition unless it becomes necessary to establish direct contact when recognition will be merely provisional. The government appears still uncertain regarding Poland and awaits suggestions from other Governments in reply to the recent note.

Paris, Aug. 13.

The text is published of the reply of M. Millerand to the American note on Russia. The reply states that the French Government is entirely in accord with the views of the American Government and denounces the Soviet Government as being entirely unrepresentative of the Russian nation, and whose regime is founded on negation of all principles of honour and good faith. The French Government cannot have official relations with a Government which resolved to conspire against her institutions.

The Foreign Office points out that the recognition of General Wrangel implies no question of military assistance, which will not be given until after the exchange of views with Britain.

Moscow has announced that peace has been signed with Armenia.

London, Aug. 13.

The political situation was considerably eased to-day by the French Foreign Office statement that France will not take any steps to furnish Wrangel with military aid until after the exchange of views with Britain. This appears completely to alter the position, for hitherto the impression was that France had decided to aid him whatever the outcome of the Minsk Conference. In view of this development it is believed Mr. Lloyd George will be able to announce in the House of Commons on Monday that the incident is closed and that the Allies are united on the policy that can be adopted towards Russia.

London, Aug. 13.

The National Conference of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, attended by 1,044 delegates, adopted a resolution pledging itself to resist any and every form of military and naval intervention against Soviet Russia, and authorising the Council of Action to call a strike if necessary to enforce the pledge.

Labour further refuses to be associated with any alliance between Britain and France or any other country which commits it to the support of Wrangel and Poland, or to supply munitions on other war materials for any form of attack upon Russia. The Conference instructed the Council of Action to remain in being until they have secured: (1) An absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Britain shall not be used to support any naval or military effort against the Soviet Government; (2) Withdrawal of all British naval forces operating as a blockading influence against Russia; (3) Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relations between Britain and Russia.

Organised Labour's ultimatum to the Government is a challenge to wreck the British constitution in order to prevent war with Russia. Moreover to-day Labour pledged itself to a national revolution unless the Government removes all traces of a blockading policy against Russia and establishes direct trade and commerce therewith. There seems no doubt that the extremists have captured Labour and stamped the movement into saying it would have revolution, not a mere strike, to save Red Russia.

Brussels, Aug. 13.

The International Seamen's Congress adopted a resolution declaring that in order to prevent future wars seamen will refuse to transport troops and munitions. This is applicable to the Russo-Polish conflict.

London, Aug. 13.

Reuter learns that the statement that Mr. Lloyd George advised the Poles that the Russian terms were fair and ought to be accepted is incorrect. The communication addressed on what to Warsaw was decided at meeting of the Cabinet did not advise the Poles to accept but only intimated that if the Soviet terms were bona fide the Government believed the British people would not approve of a declaration of war in order to obtain better terms for Poland.

Paris, Aug. 14.

The "Temps" says it is reported from Moscow that the British Government has submitted the following conditions for the recognition of the Soviet Government: Cessation on both sides of direct and indirect hostilities, mutual repatriation of civil and military prisoners, agreement regarding reparation for damages sustained by private individuals (Britain agreeing that she would not require immediate settlement hereafter), and acceptance by Britain of Russia's conditions.

London, Aug. 12.

Reuter learns from Warsaw (10th August) that both adversaries are apparently engaged in regrouping their forces for a decisive stroke. The defence of Warsaw northward is assured by Haller's new volunteer army, whose base at the confluence of the rivers Narew and Bug has been considerably strengthened by defensive works. Fierce fighting is proceeding on a hundred mile front along the middle Bug. While north of Brestlitovsk the Russians crossed to the left bank of the river, the Poles hold both banks further south.

Warsaw, Aug. 13.

A Polish communique of yesterday's date speaks of the repulse of desperate enemy attacks in the northern sector. The Reds are trying at all costs to drive the Poles from Pultusk. The increased activity of Budenny's Cavalry is reported from the southern sector. Budenny's Cavalry penetrated as far as Cholojow. A Polish counter-attack is proceeding. Ukrainian detachments which retired behind Strypa have regained their old positions.

Constantinople, Aug. 14.

A report from the Crimea states that General Wrangel defeated the Thirteenth Red Army, capturing four thousand prisoners, thirty-nine guns and other material. Wrangel's fleet bombarded Ochakov in order to open the Dnieper.

General Weygand has declined to undertake the office of Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, although he will continue to act as Adviser General.

Berlin, Aug. 14.

In reply to the Bolshevik inquiry the German Government has announced that it will continue to maintain its neutrality.

VANISHED MILLIONAIRE.

UNSOLVED CANADIAN MYSTERY.

The announcement that the assistance of Scotland Yard has been invoked by the Canadian Police to solve the problem of the strange disappearance of Mr. Ambrose J. Small, the millionaire theatrical magnate, of Toronto, discloses one of the strangest missing-men mysteries of modern times.

Inquiries made in London and the chief provincial towns have thus far proved fruitless.

Mrs. Small, the missing man's wife, and the Capital Trust Company of Ottawa and Toronto, trustees for his estate, have offered the record reward of £10,000 for information as to his whereabouts, if alive, or, alternately, £3,000 for the recovery of his dead body.

VALUABLE WAR BONDS MISSING.

A reward of £1,000 has also been offered for information as to the whereabouts of Mr. John Doughty, Mr. Small's secretary, who disappeared three days after his employer. A warrant has been issued for Mr. Doughty's arrest on a charge of the theft of between £20,000 and £30,000 worth of War Bonds, which the police found to be missing when they opened Mr. Small's safe deposit vault.

The police state (according to the *Daily Express*) that they have definite proof that Mr. Doughty, following his disappearance, resided for nearly three weeks in Montreal, and vanished thereafter as suddenly as he had appeared, leaving luggage and private letters behind him. Even his shaving outfit was left out on the wash-hand-stand, as if he had disappeared in a great hurry.

Mr. Small was last seen sitting in his office at the Grand Opera House, Toronto, which he owned, on the afternoon of December 2, and, although more than six months have now elapsed since his disappearance, and the detective forces of Canada and the United States have "combed" the American continent for the faintest trace of the missing man or his movements, the case is as much a profound mystery now as it was then.

HIS LAST ACT.

The mystery is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Small shortly before he vanished disposed of most of his theatrical interests for £350,000. He had received a cheque on account for £200,000. His last known action on the afternoon of his disappearance, was to pay in this cheque to a local bank.

Did Mr. Small disappear of his own accord, has he lost his memory, is he the victim of foul play, or has he been kidnapped?

THE NEW BISLEY.

"TIN HAT" TARGETS
SUPPLANT BULL'S EYE.

When the marksmen of the Empire reassembled on the Surrey Downs for the first real post-war Bisley, they were confronted by a new type of target, which seems assured of the colloquial title of the "tin hat." Even before the war the old "bull's-eye," whose military utility had long been scouted by the War Office, had begun to give place to the figure target, representative of the head and shoulders of a man which filled so familiar a place in the life of the new Army recruit during the war. The new target is a development of the same idea. But, instead of the brown patch on the green background, it takes the form of a black semi-circle on a field of grey, while the lower half of the target is sandy coloured, the whole being supposed to represent a shrapnel helmet appearing against the sky-line over a line of trenches. While the marksman has only half a circle as an aiming mark, the whole circle counts as a "bull," the diameter of which has been extended from six to eight inches. This will be the target for all the principal competitions, including the King's Prize, at ranges up to and including 600 yards.

Side by side with the development of the utilitarian target has been the growing use of the Service rifle in its ordinary state, and minus all the contrivances and aids which the marksman was able to bring to his command in the old days. This is a change which the War Office has long pressed upon the National Rifle Association, and, in harmony with the desire of the military authorities, the short rifle as carried by the "Tommy" in France, will be used in practically all the Service competitions, to the gradual extinction of the old long Lee.

NOTICES

THREE DAYS
BARGAIN SALEIN OUR
MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

COMMENCES

MONDAY, August 16th.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

Celtex Cellular Vest & Drawers.	Per suit,	\$2.00
Black Cotton Half Hose, Morleys.	pair,	.75
Striped Cotton Shirts, Summer Weight.	each	2.50
Soisette Shirts, Summer Weight.	"	2.50
Pyjamas Cotton.	suit,	2.50
Boots, Large Sizes, 9, 10 and 11.	pair,	10.00
Ties Wide End, Fancy.	each	.75
Pearocks Military Socks and Heels.	pair,	1.50
Merella Pyjamas All Wool.	suit,	8.50
"B.V.D." Vest and Drawers, Soisette.	"	3.25
Summer Underwear, very thin, various shades.	"	2.25
A few All Wool Vests, slightly damaged.	each	1.00
Leather and Leather bound suit cases.	35% reduction.	

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS MUST BE SOLD TO
MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WATSON'S
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WHISKY.

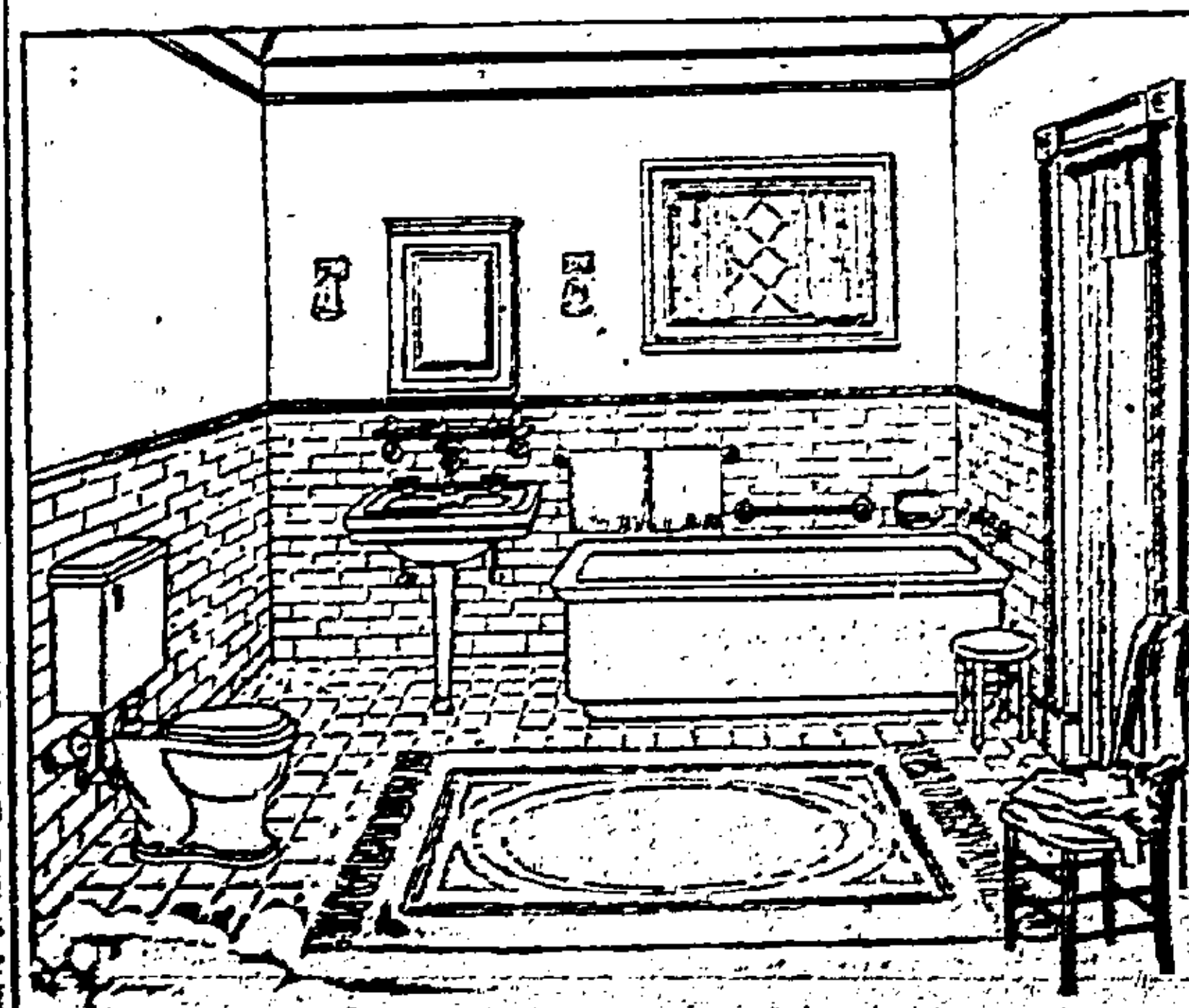
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

Pre-war high quality still maintained

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
TELEPHONE 616.TO PURCHASE
FURNITURE

of "H.C. MAKE" means a profitable investment of lasting contentment. Every "H.C. MAKE" article carries with it a full guarantee of sterling quality, lowest possible price and assured satisfaction. Unless there are secured to you in your purchases, there is always a possibility of your unconsciously helping people to make EXCESS PROFITS. Why not make sure and order from—

HOP CHEONG

Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.
Telephone No. 654. 33, Queen's Road Central.If you want a modern up-to-date Bathroom with
fixtures from floor to ceiling call on us.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Next Building

THAT PASSPORT!

THE INTERNATIONAL OBSTACLE RACE.

Harold Spender writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

During a recent stay in France I was frequently told by French Ministers and officials that their great desire was that English people should now visit their beautiful country. That is a right and proper desire. For it is clear that increase of travel will tend to regularise the exchanges and also to sweeten the relations between the countries. Especially in this desirable regard to France and England. For it is soon brought home to any British visitor to France that a thick barrier exists between the French and the British points of view in regard to many vital matters of European importance.

These facts being self-evident, it might be expected that the Governments would now be encouraging travel. But if that is so, they have a very extraordinary notion of what constitutes encouragement. For after a short experience I have come to the conclusion that their notion of international travel consists in making it as far as possible a sort of gigantic obstacle race.

THE FIRST OBSTACLE.

The first obstacle is the necessity of obtaining a passport. I am ready to admit that this may still be a necessary precaution, though I have always understood that interested persons can manufacture passports with far more ease than other manufacturers can imitate milk or butter.

But if passports are necessary, the way of the traveller, at any rate, might be made easy. The forms might be made simple and with as few complications as possible. The visas might be made few and far between. Fees might be reduced to the smallest point or abolished altogether.

Compare these distant ideals with what happens at present. First you have to apply for a form of application, and you must do that at least seven days before the passport is required. So that if, on account of a relative's death or other misfortune, you have to make a journey in a hurry your position is not an easy one.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Then, having received your form, you have to sit down and fill it up. Here my own personal difficulties really began. I had never before realised so completely my ignorance of my own personal appearance. To get your height is quite easy if you stand against a door and make a pencil line over your head regardless of all protests from the guardians of your property. It does not improve the door, but it makes a very fair approach to giving you your dimensions. But your forehead? I hesitated for a long time over that. But at last suppressed my modesty and described it as "broad."

Then your eyes? Your nose? Your mouth? Your chin? The colour of your hair? Your complexion? Your face? And as if the Foreign Office were throwing at you one last insult, there comes the awful phrase, "Any special peculiarities?"

When I add that all these questions have to be answered not only in regard to yourself but in regard to your wife and children if they happen to be travelling with you, then I give some idea of all the possibilities of domestic dissension contained in the simple filling in of an application for a passport.

THE NEXT STAGE.

But that is only the first stage. Next you have to go and be photographed, and as you naturally go to the cheapest photographer possible I can but dimly describe the fearful internal shock that comes to you when the result appears, and you really discover the size of your forehead, the shape of your chin and the character of your general physiognomy.

Next you have to discover some person of influence who will guarantee your character, and then you send in all these results. If, after an interval of seven days, the Foreign Office is satisfied with your character and appearance you receive the fruit of your labours on thick paper nicely bound in blue cardboard.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

DUNCAN TRIUMPHS AT LAST.

George Duncan, in a day of the most extraordinary changes that have possibly ever characterised a first-class golfing event, has won the Open Championship with an aggregate of 303 strokes. It is more than time that the Scotsman, as brilliant an executive as the game has ever known, came into his own, and Scottish golfers will hail the news of his success with the utmost satisfaction. After his disappointing early rounds and the substantial advantage held by Mitchell, his greatest rival of the younger men, his chances looked black enough, but Duncan has more than justified the view that his greatest advance as a player is that he can finish well. True, his victory depended upon a strange collapse on the part of Mitchell. Such a contingency, of course, always present in golf. The great point to Duncan's credit is that he finished so magnificently as to be able to keep the full advantage of it. Mitchell's extraordinary breakdown at the early holes of his third round makes one of the most amazing chapters in the history of the game. He could hardly hit a stroke right in the period when touch and judgment alike seemed to desert him. It was pathetic almost to watch the debacle of this giant, reduced to mere mediocrity. There were other competitors with eleven-hour chances to displace Duncan, but one feels sure that fervent Scots breathed quiet prayers that this might not be, unless, perhaps, the honour should go back to the wonderful veteran, Alexander Herd, whose display here has been a feature of this meeting. He is the oldest player in the field in his fifty-two years, and it is a fine feather in his cap that he should ever have so close a chance for his second championship eighteen years after his first. Burns and Ray were in the running, too, but they could not produce Duncan's golf. Holland was the surprise of the personnel—he actually had the best chance, but could not stay the pace. He is thirty-three years of age, and has done some excellent performances. In the Open in 1914 he was third to Vardon at the close of the first day.

It is a grand day for Scottish golf, with Duncan first and Herd second in the first post-war Championship. Duncan is nearly forty now, but since he has begun at last to win championships—there is no saying how often his success may have to be recorded in the event. The brilliant card of 71 with which he began this morning is a record for the course, which is shared by Holland, who also returned that total. The triumvirate are definitely losing ground, though it will not escape notice that they are well ahead of the first nominee from America, Walter Hazen.

Perhaps you now imagine that you have done all that is required. By no means. Your next stage is that your passport should receive the endorsement of the Consul belonging to the country to which you propose to travel. As most of these consuls seem to reside in remote parts of London, you may have to take long journeys, and unless you are fortunate, wait through long sessions. All this naturally increases your feeling of friendliness towards the country which you propose to visit.

INFRINGING THE LAW.

All this I most faithfully did, and not only so, but signed numerous cards and documents handed to me on the steamboat and in the railway train; not merely that, but stood in many queues having my passport and my photograph closely scrutinised, and then, in the end, after all my labours, I discovered on my return that I had still not kept the law!

For in small print at the back of the passport is a notice telling me that if I stay in France for over 14 days I must obtain a permit from the French local authorities. I have to admit I stayed in France for three weeks without

CA' CANNY.

A WRONG POLICY.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., writes in a Home paper—In close upon twelve months since the Peace Treaty was signed with Germany, and nearly two years since the Armistice, yet we are still struggling on under conditions which are but little better than those we endured during the war.

Two years ago, unthinking people imagined that it was only necessary to cease hostilities for us at once to revert to something closely approximating pre-war conditions, but they quickly learned the folly of this idea, and at the present time everybody is talking about increased production and associating with it the solution of most of our internal difficulties.

Despite this, however, it is highly questionable if many people realise the full import of this need for increased production, and it is certainly doubtful in the extreme whether the great mass of the people, and especially the workers, realise to the full the high importance of production as a solution to the great world problem.

A REAL PEACE.

Peace is essential to the well-being of the world—there is none who can deny that. But what is peace? It is not merely the cessation of hostilities, but a steadfast, single-minded, and undistracted application to industry and, in its fullest and widest sense, a return to those conditions which existed prior to August 1914.

The mere resumption of industrial enterprise, however complete that resumption may be, does not of itself achieve this, for it must be remembered that there is a tremendous leeway to be made up.

Five years of war have not only absorbed all the surplus goods of the world, but they have also left the world short of very many millions of producers. Obviously, therefore, it is up to those who are left to carry on to their utmost, not only to replace the world's exhausted stocks, but so far as possible to compensate by their increased energies for the appalling loss of man-power.

There is nothing that one can think of to-day that comes within the category of personal or domestic needs, or, indeed, of commercial requirements, that there is not a definite and urgent demand for, and the fallacy of the old days, when it was assumed that the smaller the amount of production the greater the likelihood of employment for the largest number, was never so fatal to the best interests of the country nor so contrary to actual facts as it is at the present time.

A FATAL POLICY.

The 'ca' canny policy, look at it from what standpoint you will, is wrong. Take, for example, those imports which we require from foreign countries: the only way in which we can get them, if they are obtainable at all, is by paying for them, and the only way in which we can pay for them is by exports. Exports are non-existent without production.

Consider the question from the point of view of the cost of living and we are faced with the same problem of supply and demand; therefore, if a real solution of the difficulty is to be found, and if we are to achieve an early restoration of something like normal conditions, it is impossible to urge too strongly how very essential production is.

Ca' canny, whether it be indulged in by the employer in order to escape the excess war profits tax, or whether it be indulged in by the worker, is equally wrong.

I have refrained from the question of remuneration because while the worker is entitled to demand a good return for his labour, his demand must of necessity carry with it a recognition on his part of a good return for his wages.

Even noticing this vital and important instruction, I now await with fear and trembling the international situation that may arise.

The question that now fills my mind is this: Do the Governments really desire me to travel or not?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



ANNUNCIO.

Todos os cidadãos Portuguezes residentes nesta cidade que ainda se não tenham feito inscrever no Consulado de Portugal, deverão fazê-lo até 31 de Agosto de 1920. Os cidadãos Portuguezes inscritos deverão renovar, até igual data, as suas cédulas de matrícula.

Findo qu' seja este prazo nenhum acto de protecção Consular será dispensado sem o pagamento das multas estabelecidas pelo N. 94 do Regulamento Consular em Vigor.

Consulado de Portugal em Hongkong, 34 de Julho de 1920.
Cerveira de Albuquerque,
Consul de Portugal.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "LALE FARMINGDALE."

From RANGOON via PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on August 22nd at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after August 23rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AS OPERATORS: U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Hongkong 16th August, 1920.

MR W. T. STEAD.

IN COMMUNICATION WITH HIS DAUGHTER.

A memorial in honour of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished journalist who went down with the Titanic, was unveiled on the Embankment recently. The Institute of Journalists had charge of the function.

Miss Estelle Stead, speaking at Chesham United Free Church said she was sure of her father's existence, and that he had communicated with her. This had been proved repeatedly by various incontestable methods—the direct voice and psychic photography being the chief. To her this great question of the survival of human personality was an intensely religious one and made Christ and the Bible more real to her mind than ever before. It was a joy to her mother and her herself that the journalists of the country should honour her father, but a deeper joy was experienced by the knowledge that her father was still living.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Thursday & Friday, August 19th & 20th.

The original and distinguished Company of London Artists.

THE QUANTS.
THE QUANTS.
THE QUANTS.

including the eminent comedian R. B. Salisbury.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have this day declared an Interim Dividend of \$15. per share, payable to Shareholders on the Register on the 14th August 1920. Dividend Warrants will be payable on the 21st August 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 21st August 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for account 1920 will be payable on WEDNESDAY the 25th August 1920. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday 21st, August 1920 to Wednesday the 25th August 1920 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

— Opposite the University —
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

St. John's Cathedral

TO-NIGHT

ORCAN RECITAL

Vocalists:—

Mr. E. T. Crocker

Mr. Howard Freeborn

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. — 411

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th August 1920,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

(for account of the concerned)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

Salved from the s.s. "Chiyo Maru"

3 BOLLERS

dimensions

length 11' 8"

diameter 16' 2"

weight about 55 tons

now lying at the Taikoo Dockyard

Order for inspection may be had on application to undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th August, 1920,

at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned)

The Wreck of the

S.S. "CHIYO MARU"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 18th August, 1920,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 2 Hart Avenue, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Duddell Street.

MESDAMES.

LES MODES GINETTE,
DE LA MAISON C. BONNARDEL.

Most of the large selection of Hats imported from Paris having been sold, and not desiring to send the remainder back to Paris, the representative of the above firm, who is shortly returning to France, will sell the rest of this dainty new stock to the Ladies of Hongkong at cost prices.

HOURS: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

4 to 6 p.m.

ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Room 260, HONGKONG HOTEL.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN'S SAFES, BANKING EQUIPMENT & PORTABLE VAULTS.

Heavy Office Safes

Steel and Fireproof

Equipped with "YALE"

Combination or Key locks

Household or Wall Safes

Steel and Fireproof.

Stocked in assorted

Sizes

Portable Vaults

Equipped with both Key &

Combination mechanism

Medium weight with sectional interior fittings.

SOLE AGENTS IN

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AND MACAO.

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Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 1186.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"OANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "PROTHESILUS" 22nd August London and Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 31st August London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "MENTOR" 21st Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 19th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 22nd August Genoa, M's L. Pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 4th Sept. Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M's L. Pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION" 20th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TALYBIUS" 6th Sept.
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ALCINOUS" 19th August for Liverpool via Havre
 "MENTOR" 21st September for London direct
 "RHESUS" 8th October for London direct
 "TEIRESIAS" 26th October for London direct

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.
 HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
 "NANKING"

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that their cargoes are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, August 20th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, August 20th, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's side and or Godown. All claims must be presented within two weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance whatsoever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
 Agent,
 Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP
 "EGREMONT CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Consignees are further informed that in consequence of this vessel having been on fire a General Average has been declared and that before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed they will be required to pay a General Average Deposit of 21 and sign a General Average Bond, which is lying at the Office of the undersigned.

All damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, Marine Surveyors on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,

Hongkong, 14th August, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

From SCANDINAVIA

The Motorship
 "CHILE"

having arrived from the above ports on the 12th Aug. 1920, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th Aug. 1920 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 18th Aug. 1920 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
 MESSRS. THORESEN & CO.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1920.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE

THE Steamship
 "WEST IVIS"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on 13th August, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 19th Aug. 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 20th Aug. 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building.

12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1920.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOR REPAIRS

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CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG AND ROTTERDAM.

The Steamship
 "SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of Hols Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 13th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 20th August 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 12th inst. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon by the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
 THE BANK LINE LTD.
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 6th August, 1920.

LAWN BOWLS.

K.C.C. & KOWLOON.

This League match was played at King's Park before a large attendance. The home club made a promising start but the visitors after the fourth end took the lead and kept it till the end, maintaining their undefeated record by 19 points. Scores—

K.C.C.	KOWLOON
R. Lapsley	F. G. Herridge
A. M. Simpson	J. Stalker
J. Panchen	A. G. Pile
W. Russell (S)	J. M. Jack (S)
J. B. Johnston	D. A. Purves
D. Muir	D. Stevens
L. Guy	L. J. Blackburn
M. McIvor (S)	A. Silkestone (S)
J. B. Chapman	D. McMurtrie
A. R. Wibley	A. E. W.
F. T. Farrell	F. W. Richmond
D. Gow (S)	G. Gerrard (S)

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon	4	4	—	8
Police	6	3	3	6
Taikoo	6	3	3	6
K. C. C.	5	2	3	4
Civil Service	7	2	5	4

LABOUR'S NEXT MOVE.

N.U.R. PRESIDENT ON "WAGE SLAVERY."

Belfast, July 5.—The annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen opened at the Cooperative Hall, Belfast, this afternoon. A welcome was given by leaders of local Labour organisations, and the president (Mr. Abraham), the industrial secretary (Mr. Cramp) and the general secretary (Mr. J. H. Thomas) were presented with stent shillelaghs, with humorous allusions to the possibility of their having to use them during the week. Mr. S. Kyle, speaking for the Belfast Labour Party, said that disruption in the Union would give great satisfaction to the capitalists of the country, and the questions of Liberalism or Toryism, Republicanism or Unionism, were side issues.

The President said it was idle to pretend that the settlement which ended the strike last year gave absolute satisfaction to their members throughout the country, but the obtaining of standard rates of pay for all railways and the permanent increase of an average of 100 per cent. upon pre-war wages out-weighed the temporary disadvantages. He commented on the narrow, and in some cases mean, way in which the companies had given effect to the classification of the various stations, yards, &c., and said that, instead of accepting the agreement in spirit as well as letter, the great army of railway officials endeavoured by their classification to nullify many of the advantages their members were to receive. If this policy was continued it would prove fatal to all concerned, as it created a disappointed and genuinely dissatisfied body of workpeople and resulted in the establishment of a system almost akin to "cannery."

There were many anomalies still outstanding, but with a little more patience and perseverance they would be finally cleared away. An increase of wages was of no advantage to the workers so long as comparatively few people owned and controlled the means of life, for such an increase was only a shadow, and the time had arrived when they should cease chasing each other round a vicious circle, from whence came no economic salvation, and reserve their power and prepare themselves with the other great organizations for the next industrial movement—namely, economic emancipation and freedom from wage slavery.

Referring to the question of direct action, he expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when the constitution of the Triple Alliance would be so altered as to allow of "prompt" and definite action being taken as and when necessity arose. He did not support direct action for purely political purposes, believing that the workers should hesitate to strike for that which could be so easily obtained by using the power they possessed by means of the ballot box. It was only when a Government not only refused to do those things which it had been returned to do, but deliberately did things which it was pledged not to do, that he was a supporter of direct action against any Government, even a Labour Government. But when such action was taken it must be taken by the whole Government.

The Polish war on Russia was wrong, and should be stopped; but that was not the function of any one union. If it was to be stopped the leaders of unions whose membership was continually producing the material, which they asked railwaymen to refuse to carry, must get their own members to cease the production of implements of war. There was evidence that in the future a

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 S.S. "BAARN" September.
 FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.
 FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.
 S.S. "KANDEAN" November.

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"MAQUAN" 10th October.

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Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tnos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

much larger number of hitherto industrial problems would become political problems, and it behooved them to pay much more attention to their political organization in the future than they had done in the past. When a General Election came it was up to them to return their own party to power, and that could only be done by careful preparation. He asked them to realize the situation in regard to unemployment as a result of the war in all its seriousness, and to recognize that, if they were to maintain their present standard of life, apart entirely from secur-

ing an advance on it, they must close up their ranks, trust one another, and not allow other personal feelings or disappointment to cause division.

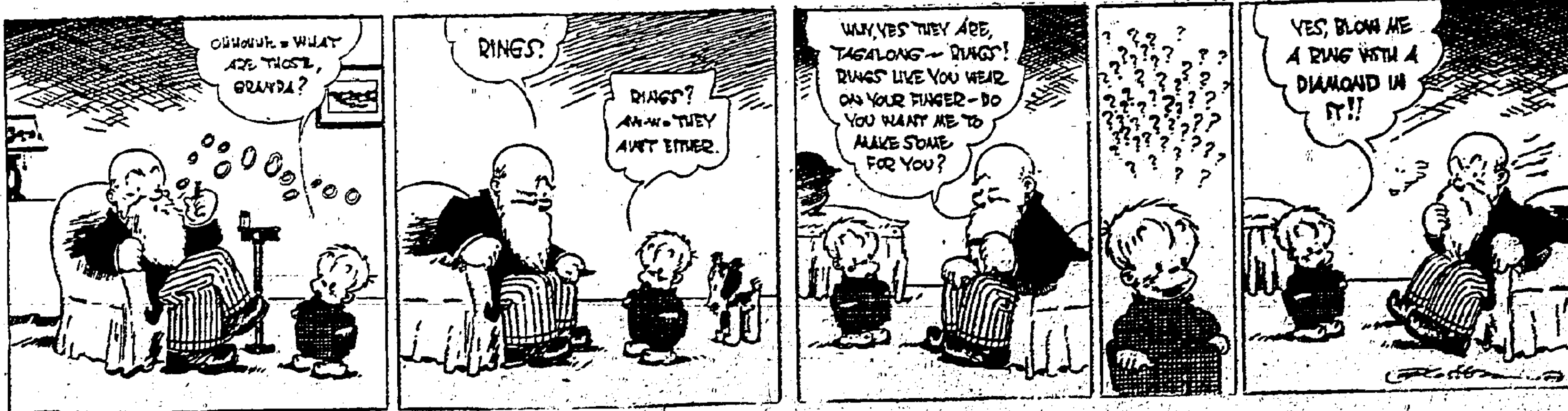
SEVEN AT A BIRTH.

Dar-es-Salaam (East Africa), July 3.—A Goanese woman here has given birth, prematurely, to seven children, six male and one female. The children are dead. The mother is living and is progressing satisfactorily. Medical records exist of cases in which there have been five children at a birth.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1920.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

It is difficult to write of a changing situation, but out of the present regrettable crisis which has arisen in Europe in connection with the Russo-Polish war there comes one or two important and clearly established facts—facts which are worthy of every man's careful consideration. Unquestionably, the most important is that of the diplomatic relations existing between England and France, for the latest developments reveal that in spite of the oft-alleged cordiality of the relations they are apt to suffer great strain over important matters. Apart altogether from the question of whether it is wise or in the best interests of European peace for the Allies to recognise the Soviet Government, we can find little excuse for the precipitate action of M. Millerand in deciding to support General Wrangel, when he had not even mentioned the matter to Mr. Lloyd George when they were in conference so recently. Here were two heads of Allied Governments conferring on a matter that affected the destinies of Europe, and immediately after that conference one of those heads pursues a course of action totally at variance with what he must have known were the views of the other. Mr. Lloyd George first heard the news through a private press agency, and he told Parliament that he was so surprised that he could only conclude that the agency had made a mistake. But, no, it proved to be only too true. And then it was thought that M. Millerand had been beaten by his Permanent Officials, but that theory has also exploded. It is almost unthinkable that after five years of comradeship, after close collaboration in the drafting of the Peace Treaty, and after countless conferences, the diplomats of these two countries have only reached a stage in which each or either of the parties is animated by its own particular viewpoint. One is compelled to ask one's self whether Mr. Lloyd George has committed some grave indiscretion which has caused France to fly off at this disconcerting tangent. We know of none, but we know of no other reason which would justify the action of France. The incident is a revelation of how much can be lost by the holding of prejudiced views and emphasises the fact that the nations of Europe are still skating on very thin ice which may crack and let fall the whole structure of the Peace Treaty at any moment. We ordinary citizens of the world, who are weary of wars and wranglings, have a right to expect something better than this latest example of diplomatic bungling. When is to be made manifest that better spirit, those closer confidences, that we hoped would be born in the travail of Europe's greatest catastrophe?

And the second thing that strikes us, is the reasonableness and even generosity of Britain's standpoint. We may be accused of prejudice—seeing that we too are British—but before that accusation is made, let us briefly examine the facts. Britain, in company with America, France and Italy, has her pledged word to keep with Poland, but in an endeavour to keep that word she is prepared, too, to end all the struggling with Soviet Russia. In other words, she is out for complete European peace. There is nothing in her attitude that conflicts with the declared purpose of America, "to give moral support to Poland, and to influence other nations to recognise the Bolsheviks." Ever since Britain received the Russian Trade Delegation, France has been on the extremist side, refusing to have anything to do with things Russian until the Soviet undertakes to honour all the late Tsarist obligations. This may be a very important financial matter for France, but it is even a more important matter for Britain; yet Britain is prepared to waive that matter for the present, hoping thereby to further the cause of European peace. Before a final test had been imposed on the Soviet's promise to conclude peace with Poland, France makes the hasty decision to support the forces of General Wrangel. Will that step make Russian peace with Poland any easier; will it inspire Russians with confidence in the Allies? We think not, and view as extremely regrettable this unfortunate development.

The outcome of it all has yet to be learned, and to-day's meeting of the House of Commons is one fraught with considerable importance. Certain it is that during the week-end the Allied diplomats must have spent a busy time trying to patch up and smooth over what has developed into the most serious crisis since the war ended. At the time of writing we are convinced that Britain's own desire and intention is to heal the wounds of Europe by a process of conciliatory acts all round. Britain wants to recognise the Soviet because she thinks that by so doing she will appease the hatred that must have grown in Russian hearts; she wishes to maintain Poland's independence because she knows that the maintenance of European peace demands a free and independent state in that region; and she wants the other Allies to see with her, firm in the belief that her remedy will work. The people of England have already told their Government that they will countenance no more wars, and so the hatchet is being held over the Government's head from within and without. Could a position be more difficult? But it is a position that has every moral justification and one that should engender the sympathetic support of every Briton privileged, as we are here, to view the whole situation with a certain air of detachment.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE HOUSE SHORTAGE.

"The demand for housing accommodation, which has been a noticeable feature since 1912, still continues, and building obviously does not keep pace with the increase of population." This is an extract from the joint annual report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health of this Colony. It is a very plain and unexaggerated statement of fact, and it contrasts rather sharply with a recent official declaration suggesting that all the talk about the local house shortage might possibly be an over-statement of the actual position. Here we have a frank assertion, from Government sources, that the population is growing faster than houses are being erected to accommodate the people, and, what is even of more importance, that the tendency has existed for the past seven or eight years. In view of this disclosure, what is the Government going to say about its continued inaction? Presumably, its defence would be that it has been expediting the opening up of new areas for residential purposes, and that that should help. But there is the question of means of transit to be taken into account. Roads are of no use for residential purposes unless they are accessible. And even if they were, it is not everybody who can lay down sufficient cash with which to build a residence.

HOUSES THE PRIME NEED.

The Government scheme for advancing loans to those desirous of building was intended to meet the needs of these people to whom we have just referred. But we do not know a single individual who has through that scheme been able to commence building. It is true that there is building going on in the Colony by companies who have received Government assistance, but even when these flats and houses are completed there will still be need for more residences. Besides, it is not only a matter of shortage of houses; there are the atrociously high rentals which people are tired of paying, and we do not see much hope of these coming down so long as the Government follows its present policy of granting loans on such easy conditions as will allow the landlords to secure phenomenally high returns on their property. If the Government would only freely assist and encourage individuals to build, there would be some hope. Or if it would only build itself and let at reasonable rents. But no: it does neither the one nor the other, the while people are compelled to live in hotels or crowded flat-districts, yearning for what they cannot get—a decent house in a healthy locality at a fair rent. We want to tell the Government that houses are what the people need, not motor roads, not mere promises of financial aid, and not hazy visions of possible building by the Government for the public. If the Government can do something to give us "houses and more houses," it will be able eventually to lay claim to public gratitude. If it cannot, then it had better say no more about the question.

SPREADING DISEASE.

From the annual medical reports for the Colony we learn something about the occurrence of enteric fever locally, amongst the causes given being the contamination of food by flies which convey infective material from uncovered latrine buckets. It is added that "the substitution of water-flushed privies both for public and private use, which is gradually taking place in the Colony, will greatly lessen the chance of infection through flies." In this connection, it would be interesting to know whether the authorities insist on the provision of covers for these latrine buckets; we haven't heard of any prosecutions for failure to make such provision. If there is no authority for this, then it's about time there was. Above all, there should be every facility given for the installation of modern sanitary appliances.

ASSASSIN'S CONFESSION.

Paris, July 1.—Aventi Rustem, the assassin of Essad Pascha, has now sufficiently recovered from the maltreatment which he received from the crowd to be interrogated by the Judge d'Instruction. He declares that the facts are as stated, takes full responsibility himself, and denies that he had any accomplices.

DAY BY DAY.

A VIRTUE WHICH REQUIRES TO BE EVER GUARDED IS SCARCELY WORTH THE SENTINEL.—Goldsmith.

The sailing of the s.s. "Eastern" for Australia has been postponed till 4 p.m. to-morrow, instead of noon.

Saturday's health return shows two cases of plague and one of enteric fever. All were fatal, and all the victims Chinese.

Mr. H. Matheson, Chief Accountant at the local branch of the Chartered Bank, is due for transfer to the Canton branch as Sub-Agent at that port.

The business at to-morrow's Sanitary Board meeting includes the appointment of Sergeant Eccleshall, R.A.M.C., to be a Second Class Sanitary Inspector. J. M. Remedios, charged with being drunk and incapable at Yaumati and subsequently released on bail of \$5, lost this sum when he failed to turn up at the Court this morning.

According to a local press report (says the *Canton Times*) Mr. Ma Yue-lun and several other merchants of Hongkong intend building a railroad between Pun-yu and Hoiping. It is understood that application for a Government charter has been approved of and that the project is being rapidly carried out.

Cunningham distinguished the work of a Chinese pickpocket in Connaught Road Central yesterday. A hitch occurred in his plans, when, in picking the pocket of a compatriot, he suddenly found himself grabbed by his victim. There was the usual hue and cry, and to rid himself of a dangerous pursuer, he threw away the purse, containing a sum of \$75, thus diverting his victim's attentions from himself. Not many feet down the street he was caught by a constable, and his guilt having been proved up to the hilt, he was this morning sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A Chinese woman who was brought up before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning on a charge of being in possession of seven taels of illicit opium, according to custom offered the plea of being a carrier and also that of ignorance of the regulations. It was, however, mentioned by the Police that the drug was concealed with great cunning in various ingenious hiding places in the woman's house, which was nothing more than a sly opium den, as a number of smoking utensils as well as beds for the repose of the customers were discovered in it. A fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was inflicted by the Magistrate.

Mr. B. L. Potter applied for a remand in a case of assault heard before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning. It was stated by the prosecuting officer, Inspector Willis, that the assault arose from the fact that the complainant, who was an assistant to a barber at Fat Hing Street, left his master's service and opened a rival establishment next door. Customers attracted by the promise of plenty of soap and water, soon trooped into the new establishment, and a boycott was practically raised on the other shop. This proved to be the last straw for its owner, who, in a raging temper, broke his late assistant's head with a hammer. This was the subject of the assault charge which was given a remand by the Magistrate.

MACAO TO SHANGHAI

CAPT. RICOU'S ATTEMPT.

The first attempt to fly to Shanghai from Macao was made yesterday by Captain C.E.W. Ricou, the head of the Far East Aerial Transport Company. The machine left Macao at 8 a.m. and apparently all went well until noon, when the following telegram was dispatched and received in the Colony last night:—

"Left six, arrived noon. Marooned Sunday. No gasoline. Rotten luck.—Ricou." The message showed Pagoda Anchorage as the dispatching place, and is taken to mean that Captain Ricou reached there at noon, and the day, being Sunday, no supplies of gasoline could be secured, and he was thus unable to proceed.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., who fills the dual post of Superintendent of Imports and Exports and Harbour Master, has brought out the trade returns of the Colony for the second quarter about four weeks after the period they cover, thus showing that he realises the importance of these statistics to the mercantile community. I have often wondered whether it would not be possible for the Imports and Exports Department to issue monthly to the Press a short digest of the trade of the Colony, giving the volume of imports and exports, and the share of the different countries in them, together with the comparative figures of the previous year. This would not involve much work on the Department, and the information would be of much value to the business houses of this Colony. A great drawback in these trade returns is that they are given in sterling, and with a fluctuating Hongkong dollar it is not easy to gauge exactly the extent of our progress. Although imports and exports show a higher value than the second quarter of last year, this is accounted, firstly, by the higher dollar, compared with the sterling rate ruling the same time last year, and to a great extent to the increased values of commodities and manufactures. A glance at the Trade Returns for this quarter reveals this in a marked degree. Our exports without treasure came up to the handsome figure of £29,517,952, against £18,982,994, while we imported during this period goods to the value of £14,194,435, excluding treasure, against £15,582,196.

When it is remembered that in April of this year the Hongkong dollar was 1s. 7½d higher than in April last year, in May 1s. 1½d, and in June 6½d, higher than in the corresponding months of last year it will be seen how deceptive these returns are. There is no doubt that the trade during these months in most lines has gone back. Japan took from us in the quarter about fifty per cent. less than last year, £372,337, against £1,316,772, but the volume of imports from that country has been fairly even, the assessed value being £2,680,104, against £2,680,104, not including treasure. The financial crisis in Japan has no doubt affected the purchasing power of the Japanese. Imports from the United Kingdom nearly trebled themselves—£3,415,578, against £2,801,831—while Indian merchandise to the value of £2,595,919, against £1,765,038. The trade with Siam suffered a severe blow, owing principally to the embargo on the exports of rice from that country, for the imports from Siam were valued at only £305,128, against £1,317,634. For the first time since the Great War, Germany appears in the returns, only under "imports," which came up to £25,613. The United States took merchandise four times as much in value as the corresponding quarter of last year—£4,892,335 against £1,026,410. The exports of treasure during this quarter to the United States amounted to £6,420,030. The imports from the U.S.A. were valued at £2,359,463 against £2,206,392. During the second quarter of this year we imported treasure from the United States of the value of £3,722,953.

Among the imports rice shows a heavy decline, due principally to the consuming markets being overstocked with the cereal. Hongkong imported during the second quarter of this year 873,951 piculs of rice against 2,255,388 piculs valued at £3,373,170. French Indo-China in the second quarter of last year exported to the Colony 1,952,144 piculs of rice valued at £2,299,406, and in the second quarter of this year dropped to 749,994 piculs, of the value of £1,957,660. A closer study of the figures in this connection is interesting. For instance, we imported from French Indo-China in the second quarter of last year 1,519,199 piculs of white rice valued at £1,946,838, and in the second quarter of this year only 634,326 piculs, valued at £1,783,378, or half the quantity at double the price. The blow received by the local rice trade owing to the gambling that had been rampant in the rice market in 1919, with large returns, North China sent us during the second quarter 101,656 piculs of white

rice against 5,173 piculs for the comparative period last year, the value being £182,342 and £2,003 respectively. Siam exported during the second quarter of last year 1,242,868 piculs of rice valued at £1,104,353, but owing to the embargo placed by the Siamese Government on the export of rice from the country, only 338 piculs, valued at £322, figure on the list this quarter. The Siamese Government has now removed the embargo on broken rice. In the second quarter of last year we imported from Siam 860,399 piculs of broken rice valued at £682,486. During the second quarter of last year we exported from here 2,448,103 piculs of rice of the value of £2,760,838, but this quarter a higher value has been registered with about half the volume of exports. That is, we exported 1,338,380 piculs, valued at £3,178,153. As an instance of the higher price of rice in the period under review, I may mention that although in the comparative period last year we exported 1,186,579 piculs of white rice of which the value was declared at £1,656,086, this quarter we exported 1,047,557 piculs of white rice—a much lesser quantity—but the declared value was £2,910,614.

South China took from us in the period under review only 19,567 piculs (£20,381) against 106,361 piculs (£113,906) in the second quarter of last year, the reason being that there was no scarcity this year of rice in South China as was the case last year, especially in Kwangtung Province. Japan imported from Hongkong during the second quarter of last year 680,999 piculs (£641,858), while this quarter she has been a poor customer, taking only 110,075 piculs valued at £215,876. The financial crisis in Japan, as we all know, affected the purchasing power of the people there, and although Japan needed rice she did not have the money to pay for it. A closer examination of the figures reveals that whereas in the second quarter of last year Japan took from us 463,263 piculs of broken rice this quarter she only imported from here 41,491 piculs, and whereas she only imported this quarter 59,761 piculs of white rice, last year during the same period she imported 141,349 piculs. The Philippines have been a better customer, for these Islands imported from Hongkong during the second quarter 312,590 piculs of the value of £335,551, against 78,289 piculs (£113,469) in the corresponding period last year. The heaviest increase is shown under white rice—295,800 piculs against 52,315 piculs. The takings of the United States show a serious falling off, namely, 385,373 piculs the second quarter of last year against 250,915 piculs this quarter, but the higher Hongkong dollar brought the value up to £809,323 for the quarter under review, against £580,582. But for the higher price of rice and to a certain extent a higher Hongkong dollar, the returns under "United States," in rice would have shown a big shrinkage. Cuba has been a very good customer, for although she took less rice from us during the quarter—284,095 piculs against 310,660 piculs—the value was higher, namely, £374,700 against £459,000. Cuba draws on Hongkong only for white rice, Canada took 44,850 piculs of "cargo" rice valued at £139,434, against 19,022 piculs valued at £22,820 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

In cotton piece-goods the trade maintained its level. The increases were general under most heads. In the quarter under review we imported 99,140 pieces of grey shirtings (10lbs. and under) of the value of £211,647, against 13,740 pieces valued £51,589. There has been a remarkable increase under white shirtings, for during the quarter there were imported 278,991 pieces of 40 by 43 yards, valued £736,197, against 28,579 pieces valued at £55,818, and in size of 78 by 83 yards we imported not less than 13,464 pieces of the value of £58,262 against 1,532 pieces (£8,191). T-cloths show a big increase, 65,727 pieces of the value of £81,489 being imported against 21,902 pieces valued at £17,996. Amongst the other big increases under cotton piece-goods are white drills, (792,300 yards of £68,175 against 462,644 yards of £25,763), muslins, voiles, etc. (£2,146,316 yards of £38,617 against 117,552 yards valued at £8,574); bleached, coloured and other shirtings (£1,725,891 yards at £100,006 against 213,979 yards of the value of £28,438.) In fact all light cotton fabrics show very big increases; also prints, woollens and mixtures.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Musical London was fluttered recently by the announcement that a genuine Stradivarius violin was to be offered at a well-known sale room. The event, however, proved to be a disappointment, and the instrument fetched no more than £500, a large proportion of which probably represented purely sentimental value. A genuine Stradivarius belonging to the Earl of Harrington is also to be sold in London and its fate will be watched with interest by violinists. It is dated 1724, with the original label, and it finds itself in company with another instrument by Sanctus Seraphin, of Venice, an eighteenth-century maker, and a viola made by Andreas Guarnerius in 1674.

Very few of Professor Barrow's scientific colleagues share his belief in the genuineness of water-finders. Sir Ray Lankester ascribes their success to a knowledge of geology and the ability to locate subterranean water by certain indications above ground. On one occasion he put a well-known "dowsing" to a definite test. In the grounds of a big mansion the "dowsing" located no fewer than 11 places beneath which his rod told him by its movements that there was water. Then he was taken indoors, blindfolded, and taken out again by another door. On this occasion the magic hazel twig was again convulsed exactly 11 times, but none of the places thus indicated corresponded with any of the first 11. That in spite of the fact that he was taken over the places where, with his eyes open, he had previously located water. Finally he was placed above a conduit of running water, but the twig obstinately refused to make the slightest movement.

Geography books have so long proclaimed London the "largest city in the world," that it is hard to realise the proud title is now being seriously disputed. The recent census in the United States revealed that New York has a population of at least 7,393,607—probably more, because, say the American newspapers, despite the elaborate machinery devised for the enumeration, many people have been missed. Thus, one paper which rang up 17 persons selected at random from the telephone directory, found that six of them had not been taken. In any case, New Yorkers are already describing their city as the "metropolis of the planet." According to the census of 1911, Greater London had a population of 7,252,363, which is some 330,000 less than the provisional total for the New York of to-day. What movements of population have taken place in London during the last decade we shall have to wait until next year to ascertain. Just possibly New York is claiming the palm prematurely.

The prettiest innovation in the life of the parks this summer (says a London correspondent) has been the dancing on the green. It has been organised by our wonder-working rulers, the London County Council. But it does not look like an organised affair. There is a spontaneity and joyousness about this dancing, which is far removed from the fussiness of those well-meaning bodies who set out to "improve" the pleasures of the people. I speak of what I see every Wednesday night in Brockwell Park, one of the most beautiful parks on the south side of London. A fine stretch of grass is staked off on a plateau at the top of a hill. A charge of 4d is made to enter the ring. There are usually about 1,500 or 2,000 inside, and thousands look on from beyond the barriers. The mothers bring their babies and their knitting and sit around. There is never any semblance of horseplay. The dancing is pretty and joyous. Everyone, young and old, seems to know every step of the dance, and the rhythmic swaying of 1,000 couples in perfect time to entrancing music brings delight to the eye and gladness to the heart. Adjoining the ground is an open air cafe and a fine old Georgian House, now a public club-room. All around are century-old trees, beneath which one can catch glimpses of St. Paul's and other distant scenes. A big flagstaff at hand suggests the Maypole, and I sometimes wonder whether I am not back in the days of Merry England.

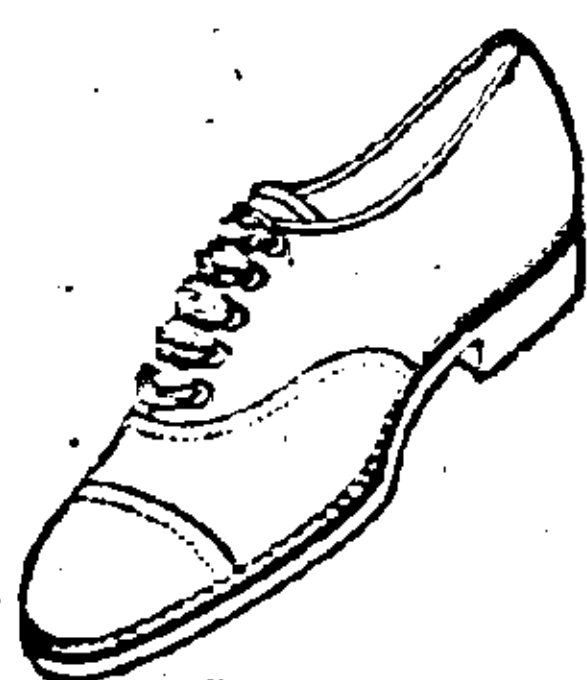
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GAOL WARDERS.

DAY BY DAY.

WILTS MEN ON THE STAFF.

So far five privates from the Wiltshire Battalion have joined the staff of the Victoria Gaol as permanent warders. Until the arrival of new recruits from Home, ten other men from the same force are also acting in the same capacity. The temporary transformation of the Laichikok Quarantine Station into an additional gaol has necessitated this increase in the number of warders.

In connection with the warder's petition for revision of pay, we are informed that it was at length decided to forward the petition as it stood to the Governor for His Excellency's consideration and that it has been sent Home for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

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The body of a Chinese boy was picked up by the Police from the Harbour near the Ping On wharf this morning. It has been identified by relatives who state that on the 12th instant the boy whilst playing accidentally fell overboard from a sampan and was drowned.

ARMS SEIZED.

ROBBERY SUSPICIOUS.

The two Chinese men and the woman who were arrested from two different houses in Portland Street were again brought up before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning on the charge of possession of four daggers, an automatic pistol and seven rounds of ammunition, which were secured in the raids.

Though no evidence could be secured in support of the theory, it is the belief of the Police that these persons are implicated in two previous stabbing and shooting incidents, in the latter of which two shots were fired which corresponded with the number of unloaded chambers of the seized revolver. The report of a contemplated armed robbery led the Police to visit the two houses in Portland Street, and nipped the plan in the bud.

An interesting sidelight was thrown on this case in the Police Court when Inspector Caygill showed the Magistrate a letter sent from Canton by a member of the same gang who had fled to that port, and who now had the impudence to address a personal letter to the Police claiming the return of the arms and ammunition. "That would be an interesting person to get," the Magistrate remarked to the Inspector after a perusal of the communication. The Inspector agreed and mentioned in effect that the Police would be very much pleased to lay their hands on him.

In the case of the male prisoners, sentence of six months' hard labour was inflicted, while the woman received the order to pay a fine of \$250 or, in default, to undergo three months' hard labour.

MUTINY VETERAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Deputy-Surgeon-General Smith Wynne, who served in the Indian Mutiny, fell dead in the vestry of St. James' Church, when he was preparing his books and papers for a special vestry meeting.

FULL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST A SHIP-PING JUDGMENT.

Before the Full Court, comprising the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz), Mr. Justice Skinner Turner and Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, this morning there was commenced the hearing of an appeal by Fong Young-chun against the judgment given by the Chief Justice on June 16th last in the suit brought by Wong Lau-sang and Chan Tso-hing against the appellant.

In the original action the respondents sued the appellant for the recovery of \$21,547.80, being damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of the appellant's breach of agreement to take delivery of the s.s. Kung Hong, to be run between Hongkong and San Mi, in the Republic of China.

The grounds of appeal were that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence, and that since the date of the said judgment it had come to the knowledge of the appellant that the steamship Kung Hong was attached by the Magistrate of the Hoi Fung District in the Province of Kwangtung prior to the alleged agreement for sale of the ship on which the respondents sued, and that such evidence could not by any reasonable exertion have become known to the appellant prior to the date of the said judgment, and that His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, the acting Chief Justice, improperly admitted in this action evidence to the effect that the respondents were entitled as principals to claim under a Chinese document dated January 10, 1919, which was signed by one Chan Tso-hang and in which the said Chan Tso-hang purported to describe himself as the owner of the Kung Hong.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. W. H. Drummond (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins and Mr. Eldon Porter for the respondents.

Mr. Drummond said that the appeal was on three grounds, and at the outset he would ask their Lordships' permission to take the third ground—that was the ground as to the improper admission of evidence, and to take that separately, because if he succeeded on that point he thought it would be quite clear that it would be unnecessary to trouble their Lordships with the other two points. The other two points involved immense detail and it would take considerable time to unravel them, and therefore he thought it better to take this point first. In order to bring this third point before their Lordships it would be necessary for him to subdivide his argument into three heads. The first head was that in order to prove that this evidence was improperly admitted into the Court below it was necessary for him to take the point which was not taken in the Court below.

Mr. Potter, interrupting, said that he must object to this point being taken at all. He felt bound to take a preliminary objection. This point could not be gone into now. This point of appeal was made by way of amendment.

Mr. Justice Turner:—This point is added to the original motion by amendment which was made by order?

Mr. Potter:—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Potter, continuing, said that this ground which was now raised for the first time was never taken by the Court below. The point now raised was that according to the true meaning of a Chinese document, which is the contract in this action, Chan Tso-hang is described therein as the owner. The respondents' case throughout was that Chan Tso-hang was acting as agent for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—Why not call him Hang, as there are so many Changs?

Mr. Potter:—Frankly, I get mixed up with the Changs.

Mr. Drummond:—My defence is that Hang acted as agent. I would direct your Lordships' attention to paragraph 4.

Mr. Potter:—I am going to draw your Lordships' attention to paragraph 4 of the defence. It is not a case of anybody being taken by surprise. Hang must be deemed to be the owner of the ship. Your Lordships will search in vain in the evidence for any allegation that Hang is an undischarged bankrupt and that therefore he could not be entitled to this ship. This is a minor point. The first point is the real objection. That is the point that I put to your Lordships, which is:

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STOLEN FAN.

During the time in which the quarters of the employees of the Taiwan Bank at Conduit Road were being refurbished, a foki having thieving propensities, in the employ of the Hongkong Furniture Store, made himself acquainted with the lay-out of the place and its contents, having in mind a visit to the same house on a future occasion when he could with profit to himself make a closer acquaintance. The favourable opportunity was given on Saturday when, along with a friend, he visited the house, with the result that when they left later they were laden with a very valuable desk electric fan. This article was immediately transferred to the care of a pawnshop for \$17, a sum which was divided amongst the culprits in proportion to the trouble which each had taken in the matter. The "boy" employed at the house at Conduit Road, who was duped into the belief that the fan was taken away to be repaired, on the next day went to the Furniture Store, and learned that the fan had gone to the wrong destination. The guilty foki who made an unsuccessful endeavour to conceal himself was recognised by the "boy" and arrested. His friend was not to be found. When charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court to-day, the prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

What is the meaning of a foreign document—in this case, a Chinese document? A Chinese document is like any foreign document. If the contract is to apply to Hongkong, then we have the Hongkong law. In paragraph 4 of his defence the defendant claims to refer to the agreement that Hang contracted as principal, and not as agent. That point, as your Lordships will see, was not taken into consideration. As a matter of strict pleading, this paragraph 4 of their defence does nothing more than traverse paragraph 4 of our claim. Except in this case, your Lordships have found that every witness called for the defence did not tell the truth. That is a technicality. On the true meaning of this document, that Hang is owner and not agent, I can cite references. This document being a Chinese document its true meaning is entirely a question of fact, and in this respect a document in a foreign language is on quite a different plane to an English document. If it is merely a case of meaning or construction, then the Court of Appeal can construe the meaning. When it is a foreign document an entirely different position is raised, as its true meaning is entirely a question of facts. My friend has to show that whereas on the face of the document he is described as owner, he could show, by calling experts that the Chinese document meant something quite different. We are about to file an affidavit for the purpose of disputing this very point—we could not file it earlier as one of your Lordships was in Shanghai. The affidavit is sworn by Kew Choy merely to show that in his view this document does not mean anything of the sort. We are not asking your Lordships to decide that. The affidavit says that the words used there do not necessarily mean that Hang was

RED-BLOODED MEN ARE NEEDED TO-DAY.

The great crises in history have been dominated by red-blooded, virile men and women. The weak and thin-blooded lack the strength, vitality or force to meet the situation. Thin blood is a serious handicap but one which may be overcome. Once the blood becomes rich and plentiful all the attending symptoms, such as headache, indigestion, dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, chills and nervousness, will disappear. The way one man overcame anemia is best explained in his own words:

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"I was almost as pale as a ghost and my nerves were in a terrible condition. I became excited easily and would twist and turn all night long. When I did get to sleep I would awaken suddenly from bad dreams. My appetite was poor and I suffered keenly from indigestion. So badly did I feel that I thought I would never get well again."

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Dr. Williams' pink pills are sold by all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 the bottle; \$8 for 6 bottles, post free.

MOTHER-IN-LAW AS A TRESPASSER.

An ex-Serviceman applied to the Wiltshire magistrate recently for advice as to how he could get rid of a mother-in-law who was "a great nuisance" to him. She came to live with his family while he was in the Army, he explained, and now she refused to leave, although he strongly objected to her presence; she was always trying to borrow money, and set a bad example to the children. The Magistrate: Surely you can settle a matter like this privately? Applicant: The woman is unbearable. Can I regard her as a trespasser and turn her out? The magistrate advised the serving of a notice to quit.

the owner of the ship, and that certain Chinese characters which have been used could mean charterers or agents of the ship. The case is proceeding.

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Kalvan	P. & O.	Aug. 20
Prometheus	B. & S.	Aug. 20
Coarct.	P.S.Co.	Aug. 22
Bellerophon	B. & S.	Aug. 22
Tenshin	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 23
West Hika	L.A.Co.	Aug. 25
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Nile	C.M.Co.	Aug. 28
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Toba	J.C.J.L.	B. Sept.
Shinyo	M.T.K.K.	Sept. 6
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Haichow	J.C.J.L.	Aug. 17
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Chinhu	B. & S.	Aug. 17
Szechuen	B. & S.	Aug. 17
Hangsang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 18
Laisang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 18
Nagato	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 18
Loksang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 18
Tileboet	J.C.J.L.	Aug. 19
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Aug. 19
Kwongang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 19
Tango	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 19
Ceylon	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 20
Luzon	M.O.S.K.	Aug. 20
Trikembang	J.C.J.L.	Aug. 20
Hailong	D.L.Co.	Aug. 20
Loongsang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 20
Chenan	B. & S.	Aug. 21
Kunsang	J.M.Co.	Aug. 21
Taming	B. & S.	Aug. 24
Tamba	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 24
Haihong	J.M.Co.	Aug. 24
Suiyang	B. & S.	Aug. 24
Sosbu	M.O.S.K.	Aug. 26
Tatomi	M.N.Y.K.	Aug. 26
Easten	P. & O.	Aug. 29
Tungshing	J.M.Co.	Aug. 31
Tjondan	J.C.J.L.	Aug. 31
Shisen	M.O.S.K.	Sept. 1
Bombay	M.N.Y.K.	Sept. 4

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S.S. VISITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VISITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

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"DEUEL" ... 16th September.

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"BRAVE COEUR" ... 14th September.

"WEST HIMROD" ... 24th September.

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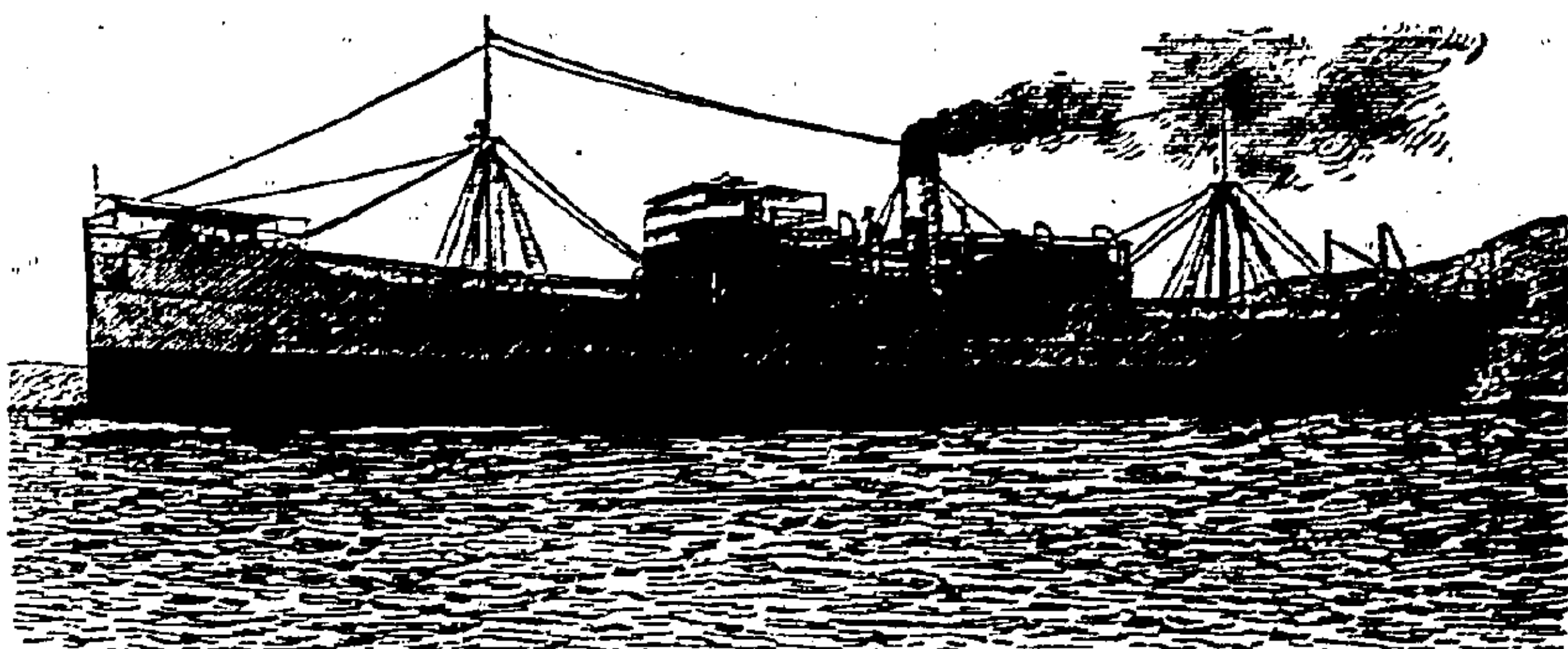
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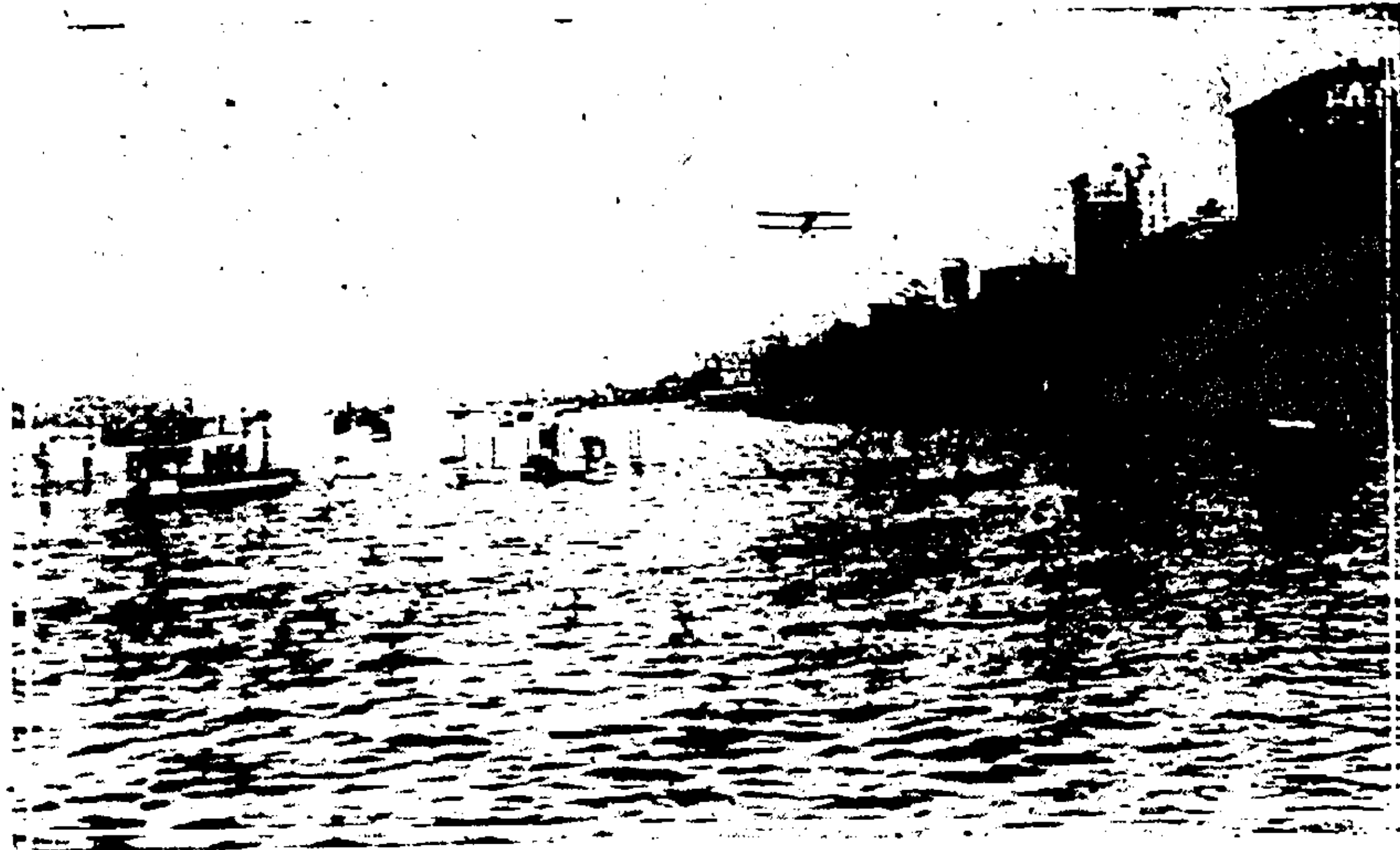
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



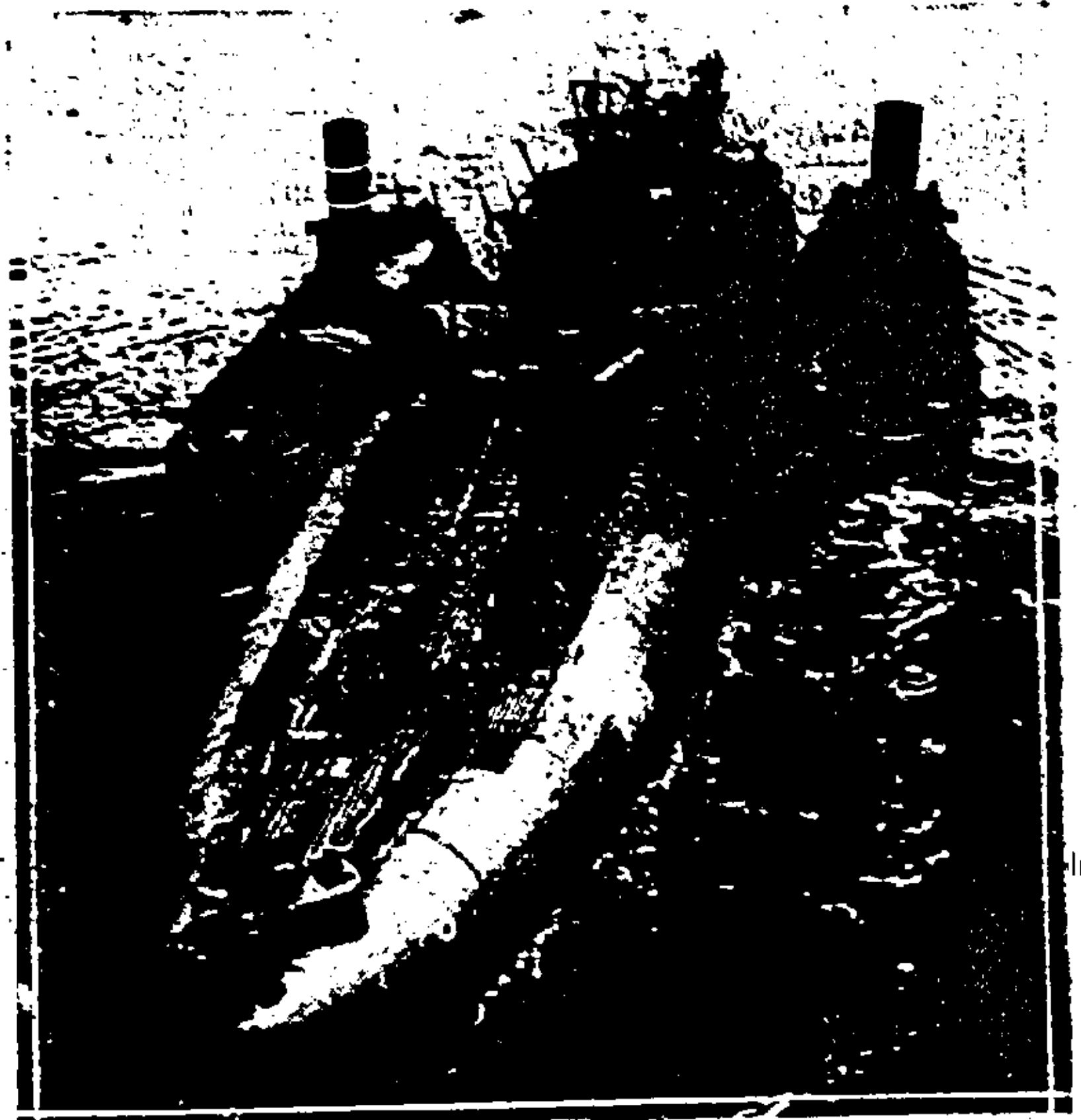
SUZANNE LENGLEN.

The French wonder at tennis in a characteristic pose.



FIRST AERIAL PORT IN AMERICA.

The city of New York has just opened a seaplane port at 82nd street and the North River for the purpose of receiving aerial visitors.



FORMER UNDERSEA BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Unusual photograph of the Deutschland, Germany's commercial submarine. The vessel has been on exhibition for some time off London.



ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

Another picture of the Archbishop, seen in company with De Volera.



WORLD FAMOUS SINGER.

John McCormack and his family photographed on their recent arrival in San Francisco.



ITALY'S PREMIER.

Signor Giolitti, who has again been appointed Prime Minister of Italy. He served in that capacity in 1892-4, 1903-5, and 1906-9.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Let Us Hope It Doesn't Rain Again Very Soon.

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